

WEATHER.

Fair tonight and probably Saturday: continued warm, with light to moderate southwest winds.

Evening Star.

In Washington about every one who reads at all reads The Star. Largest circulation—daily and Sunday.

CONTAINING ON PAGE 19 CLOSING NEW YORK STOCK QUOTATIONS.

No. 18,196.

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1910—TWENTY PAGES.

ONE CENT.

BAHTUB COMBINE HALED INTO COURT

Department of Justice Brings Suit Under Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

LICENSE UNDER PATENT ALLEGED TRUST WEAPON

Territory Divided. It Is Charged, and Prices Fixed.

SUIT FILED IN BALTIMORE

Seventeen Corporations and Their Officials Are Named as Defendants—Pittsburg Headquarters.

The bathtub trust, as it has come to be known, practically controlling the output in the United States of bathtubs, washbaths, lavatories, sinks, drinking fountains, etc., must answer in the courts of the country as to whether it is violating the Sherman anti-trust law. The Department of Justice, which today filed suit against the trust in the United States circuit court at Baltimore, is confident it will be able to break the trust.

The action at Baltimore today, brought under the direction of Edwin P. Grosvonts, special attorney of the department, involves the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company, a New Jersey corporation with offices in Pittsburg, and sixteen other manufacturers, including their officers, a total of fifty companies and men. Among the companies is the J. L. Mott iron works of New York, with important local offices in Washington.

Prompt Investigation Made.

The trust has virtually been in existence for a number of years, but it has lately grown arrogant in its methods. It is stated, resulting in complaint being filed in the department less than six weeks ago. A prompt investigation was made, Attorney General Wickham directing the bringing of the suit before leaving for Alaska.

The combination, it is charged, controls 85 per cent of the business in which it is engaged. This suit differs from other suits instituted under the Sherman act, according to a statement given out at the Department of Justice, in that the defendants are named as individuals, rather than as corporations. The suit is brought under the guise of an ostensible licensing arrangement under a patent for the use of the bathtub, and the defendants are charged with having secured licenses to manufacture and sell under that patent, and to have fixed prices for the combination. They have attempted to use the patent laws, it is charged, as a screen while violating the Sherman law.

Suppression of Competition.

The defendants, it is alleged, have suppressed all competition between each other, giving identical names, discounts, and have divided the country into territorial or geographical zones, restricting jobbers to particular zones and holding them firmly to the arrangement.

The official statement of the government case says:

"The companies in the trust are observing, under agreement, a uniform method of selling their products to jobbers, and are thereby obtaining a monopoly in the sale of their products. The companies are engaged in a conspiracy to sell at certain fixed resale prices. These contracts are made with all jobbers, and the companies are thereby obtaining a monopoly in the sale of their products. No defendant will sell any sanitary enameled ironware except on the terms of these uniform contracts, which establish uniform resale prices which jobbers must observe in sales to their customers."

Jobbers Must Sign Contract.

"Under the terms of the combination no defendant will sell to any jobber who has not signed such a contract and agreed to sell at certain resale prices. No defendant will sell to any jobber who is buying any sanitary enameled ironware from other manufacturers than those who are parties to the combination. No defendant will sell any of its products to any person or company which is not recognized by all the defendants as an authorized jobber."

"The result of the combination is that today throughout the United States all purchasers and users of sanitary enameled ironware are forced to pay the same prices, which have been fixed by the defendants by mutual agreement and without competition with each other."

"The defendants have devised means by which each of them is advised of the amount of the output of each of the other defendants, in order that they may be able to agree to limit and restrict their respective outputs as may seem advisable."

"The defendants have largely and unreasonably increased the prices at which they sell their products to jobbers, and have thereby advanced the resale prices of jobbers by their system of contracts."

Heavy penalties are imposed on any trust concern violating its agreements.

List of the Defendants.

The following are the defendants in the proceeding: Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company, A. W. Winkler & Co., the Barnes Manufacturing Company, the C. J. Iron Works, the Colwell Lead Company, Day-Vard Company, Humphreys Manufacturing Company, Kerner Manufacturing Company, J. L. Mott Iron Works, McVay & Walker, McCrum-Howell Company, National Sanitary Manufacturing Company, National Sanitary Manufacturing Company, United States Sanitary Manufacturing Company, L. Wolf Manufacturing Company, Wheeling Enamelled Iron Company, Theodore Atkins, Francis J. Torrance, E. L. Dawes, W. A. Myler, John W. Winkler, John D. Heise, C. H. Vergie, T. R. Barnes, F. H. Caldwell, J. Mahoney, Jesse T. Duryee, Bert O. Ford, Reid Carpenter, J. G. Ward, S. Helm, Jordan L. Mott, Max Goebel, Thomas Walker, Alexander C. Walker, Lloyd G. McCrum, Howard G. Gates, Frank G. Borden, D. W. Davis, L. C. Huesman, E. V. Bringham, Charles A. Kott, A. H. Kline, Louis J. Wolff, Herman Hoelscher, J. E. Wright, George W. Franzheim and Edwin L. Wayman.

CLUE IN RAWN CASE

Belief That Railway President Was Killed for Revenge.

EARLY ARREST EXPECTED

Coroner Claims Information as to Identity of Slayer.

SUPPORTS THEORY OF FAMILY

Insurance Agents Investigating Charge of Suicide—Charges Against the Deceased Official.

CHICAGO, July 22.—Coroner Peter Hoffman announced today that he had received information which led him to believe that Ira G. Rawn was murdered for revenge. He immediately went into conference with the police, and acting chief of police, Mr. Hoffman said he would tell more after the conference.

Coroner Hoffman announced that there would be an arrest this afternoon. "I have obtained a new clue in connection with the death of Mr. Rawn," said Mr. Hoffman. "And my information looks very good. I also have information concerning the identity of the alleged slayer, but I do not care to make my information public until after my conference with Acting Chief Schuetzler."

Bullet Found in the Grate.

The alleged discovery yesterday of a second bullet in the grate at the home of the late Ira G. Rawn is expected to play an important part in determining the manner in which the dead railroad president met his death.

In this discovery members of the Rawn family are convinced they have the evidence that will remove the last doubt as to the circumstances that led up to his death. It is the opinion of the family, they believe, supporting their theory that Mr. Rawn's revolver was discharged at an intruder and that it was the bullet from the latter's revolver that entered Rawn's life.

Insurance officials, who are investigating the case, because of the \$147,000 of life and accident insurance, refused to voice any definite opinion. If the investigation of the police should show that Mr. Rawn ended his life, the accident policies, aggregating \$100,000, would probably become worthless.

Theory Advanced by Family.

Mrs. Rawn and her son-in-law, Ralph G. Coburn, have maintained that the two bullets were fired. From the fact that the bullet that killed Rawn was discovered beside his body, the police reached the conclusion that the family was mistaken, and that but one shot was fired.

It develops that no doors were forced, and there was no tangible clue that an intruder had been in the house. That Rawn would have been called upon to defend himself in a suit for big damages, with a possible criminal prosecution, has been admitted by the police. The Illinois Central railway, and this fact bolstered the police belief that Rawn committed suicide.

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(Continued on Nineteenth Page.)

MAY POISON HORSES

Reason Ascribed for Trouble at Gettysburg Camp.

SHAM BATTLES FEATURES

But Trouble is Experienced in Locating the Enemy.

MANY INTRUDERS ON AREAS

Clouds of Hungry Flies Float Down Company Streets—Hooley a Great Mule.

Special From a Staff Correspondent.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., July 22.—Stirring times, indeed, have struck the camp of the organizations belonging to the District National Guard. Instead of the smooth routine of camp life, which the civilian talks of so much, Washington soldiers are having serious military training, which is made a problem on account of several rather unexpected situations; one might almost call them mix-ups were it not for the fact that the District National Guard is not especially noted for being mixed.

First and foremost seems to be the situation regarding the epidemic among the horses. It is now admitted to be a case of botulism, and there threatens to be trouble for some time. All the District's horses are fed on government hay, issued by the United States quartermaster, C. J. Marshall of Philadelphia, representing the Pennsylvania state sanitary board, was here and told every officer interested in the horses that in his opinion the death of the splendid animals that have had to be shot for so-called meningitis was due to the old and musty hay. He has told at least one District of Columbia officer to have all the hay spread out and sunned, so that what relief is possible from that treatment may be afforded the animals.

Battery Loses Horse.

One horse belonging to the 1st Battery, Capt. C. J. Fox, commander, died Wednesday. The District's horses have been isolated, as far as possible, from the horses of other camps where the poison had taken such ill effect, but if the hay is poisoned all the isolation in the world will not make any difference.

Gen. George H. Harries told The Star correspondent that if the hay is as bad as all that he is going to stop using it and go out and buy some.

In addition to the poisoned horse a battery horse died to be not because of the hay, but because of a regular army inquiry into the case to ascertain who is responsible for the loss of the horse. Another thing that vexes the guardsmen is the fact that the long-established reputation which the District Guard has had in the matter of cleanliness seems to be tottering. No fault attaches to the guard, however, in the opinion of old-timers, but the fact that the camp was filthy when the Washington troops arrived, and that the guard had been hiding out in the country to fight sham battles, there has not been time to clean up properly.

Gen. Harries' Hobby.

Gen. Harries has made camp cleanliness a hobby for years, even before it got to be such a marked thing in army camps. The Star correspondent asked him what he was doing to keep the camp in mind in regard to camps. The general looked thoughtful a moment and said: "What camp looks the cleanest to you?"

The 20th, U. S. A., was the reply. "Then the general went on to talk about the dirt he had found when the District Guard came to the camp. He said that sand flies by the million, and when the Washington outfit arrived the millions of flies had all full grown, strong and fat. It was possible to keep the flies off, but it was hard to make camp and do all the drills required and at the same time keep up all the other fellows had left."

"It reminds me of the time we went to Tampa," said Gen. Harries. "They stuck up a pole of sand flies, and I said to myself that sand flies were the worst that could happen to us, but I was wrong. I found that the regiment ahead of us had been hit by the flies, and they had just scooped a little sand over the mess they made and left us to suffer."

And how the flies do love an army meal. They are getting lean now because the District Guard is keeping things clean, but the hungry flies get the harder they bite. They know all the mess calls, and the minute the trumpet blows the mess call to supper, blast clouds of them come down the company street and almost tear down the faces of the men who are eating."

Officers Bouse Town.

Gettysburg is a small town and there is no roisterous section, but there was certainly a noisy time in the old town Wednesday night, when several officers of the District Guard went to the great metropolis and stayed around making loud noises and singing rollicking army songs. The general heard of it and was very much annoyed. Last night he sent several officers into town to reconnoiter and report the names of any District men or officers who tried to sing too loudly. Fortunately, the District Guard had been working hard all day and it was a very quiet lot that went into Gettysburg for a few minutes' recreation last night.

The great battle of "tag, you're it," is being fought here. The first great movement started yesterday, when thousands of troops armed with five round apiece of paper-wadded shells went hiking for hours into the country. The object of the game was for one army to find the other, and when discovered to pour hot shot into the opposing insurgents.

Then, one discovered the enemy at all. The enemy hid behind the hills, the fences, the corn, the rocks and the trees, while the hunters and advance guards, sentries and patrols strained their eyes looking for the pesky varmints with their trigger and all the tricks of melodrama stuff—yet no enemy came, so the army had to walk back to camp to get a bloodless victory.

Marked off into great areas, the country around Gettysburg is mapped out so that every officer in the big instruction camp here ought to be able to tell you where he is at any moment. Most of them carry little map cases, with charts prepared by the engineers.

The charts show the name of every farmer, the turns in the roads are numbered on the map to correspond with numbered stakes driven in the ground.

(Continued on Third Page.)



BOTH GET RIDDLED

ARTILLERYMEN, DESPITE CATASTROPHE, KEEP UP FIRE.

Imaginary Enemy Sink in Trying to Pass Fortress Monroe on Way to Attack Washington.

PORT MONROE, Va., July 22.—Al-

though death had silenced one gun, and eleven men were killed or fatally injured by the terrible explosion in the De Russy shore battery here yesterday during the target firing upon the imaginary hostile fleet which was passing up Hampton roads to attack Washington, the battle continued until the enemy was sunk.

The practice, the most extensive ever attempted, was completed with flattering success to the Coast Artillery Corps.

Both Targets Riddled.

Within three minutes after the first gun had been fired the two chesscock targets, thirty by sixty feet, representing the vitals of battleships, and towed 6,000 yards away, were a sorry sight.

One was not worth shooting at, while the other was badly riddled. Firing was then at an end.

The fatal result of the first attempt to discharge No. 1 gun of the De Russy battery of twelve-inch guns was not known to the other batteries, scattered for nearly a mile along the shore, until after the conclusion of the firing.

Did Not Know of Accident.

The men at the other two guns of the De Russy battery did not know that an accident had occurred, but kept on firing at the imaginary enemy in the channel, three or four miles away, just as if it were in fact a hostile fleet endeavoring to pass through to attack Washington or Baltimore.

Officers who witnessed the test say that the practice demonstrated that a fleet attempting to pass the fort could not have lived five minutes in such a fire as was poured into the towed targets.

CHURCH RUNS GROCERY.

Novel Plan Adopted to Raise Funds for New Edifice.

WASHINGTON, Ind., July 22.—As a means of raising funds with which to erect a new church in the west end of the city the congregation of the Second M. E. church will operate a grocery store. The congregation has purchased the store and the pastor, Rev. William Hogan, has been put in charge. The name has been changed to "The Square Deal Grocery." The preacher is not a novice in the grocery business.

CAPTURED IN HIS BED.

Arrest of Alleged Leader of Lynchers at Newark, Ohio.

BELLEFONTAINE, Ohio, July 22.—Joseph Bush, alleged leader of the mob which hanged Carl M. Etherington at Newark, Ohio, July 8, was arrested at Harper, a village near here, late last night, and rushed to the Newark jail today.

He had been in hiding at the home of a brother-in-law, Charles Huston, and was prepared to resist arrest. Police Chief Edward Faulder of this city, having led a posse to the house during the night, rushed into the room where Bush slept, flashed a light in his face, and covered him with a revolver. Officer Charles Foster of Columbus and C. O. Burke of Newark were members of the posse and took the prisoner to the scene of the lynching today.

FLY CRUSADE IS HOT

Hygienic Laboratory Publishes Its Conclusions.

Way to Prevent Typhoid.

Prevention of Access to Foodstuffs

and Control of Breeding Places Advised.

"In carrying out preventive measures against typhoid fever the number of flies should be lessened by a proper control of their breeding places and their access to infectious matter and foodstuffs prevented."

This is the conclusion stated in a report of the hygienic laboratory on the subject of "The Origin and Prevalence of Typhoid Fever in the District of Columbia."

The report was prepared by Drs. M. J. Rosenau, L. L. Lumsden and Joseph H. Kastle, following an investigation in 1908.

Importance of Combating Flies.

In several features the report dwells upon the importance of combating flies as a means of prevention of typhoid fever epidemic. It is pointed out that the bothersome insects by carrying infection from fecal matter to foodstuffs, may easily be held responsible for many deaths from typhoid.

The war upon flies this year is pushed with great energy by the health department. Householders all over the city are warned to see the windows and doors of their homes that flies will be wholly prevented from gaining access to the family dining room or to food prepared either in the process of preparation for the table or in the process of consumption.

Inspectors of the health department are assigned to the markets and provision stores also report that the dealers are observing the law which requires meat, butter, fish and other foodstuffs to be protected from flies by screens. In this way it is believed much danger of carrying infection is obviated.

Typhoid Is Less Prevalent.

In the way of results secured by this unceasing war upon flies, as well as against other recognized carriers of typhoid infection, it is pointed out in the health department these days, that there is less typhoid fever in the District of Columbia this year than in any summer season for years past.

During the first six months of 1909 there were reported a total of 250 cases of typhoid. During that period there were 49 deaths, thus showing a death rate of 19.6 per cent. The death rate for 1910, which was 17.7 per cent for the six months ended June 30, was slightly higher than in 1909, but the total number of cases was 152, or only a little more than one-half as many as there were in the same portion of the preceding year. There were twenty-seven deaths from typhoid fever in the city during the first six months of 1910.

Panama Begins Crusade.

Uncle Sam's physicians and sanitation experts who are responsible for the health of the men on the Panama canal are taking no chances of infection. They have eliminated mosquitoes. A crusade on the house fly has been started.

The measures taken to exterminate the pest go so far as providing a law which requires street vendors of confectionery, fruits, pastry or anything else which may draw flies to keep their wares covered with wire screens.

OLD SYSTEM BROKEN UP

READJUSTMENT OF MARINE CORPS ADMINISTRATION.

Chief Officers of the Staff to Be Located Wherever They May Be Assigned by Commandant.

The final readjustment of affairs in the

Marine Corps was made today by a change in the navy regulations, approved by President Taft, which completely broke up the system by which staff officers of the corps have enjoyed life duty at desks in Washington. The change comes as one of the results of the recent court-martial in which several staff officers were reprimanded and the life tenure of offices in Washington was condemned.

Heretofore the regulations have provided that the chief officers of the staff should be located here. President Taft has approved the change to require them to go duty wherever they may be assigned by the commandant. Under the old regulations the adjutant and inspector took charge of the Marine Corps at the commandant. Hereafter the Secretary of the Navy will designate an officer to fill such a temporary vacancy. Practically all the lines of succession existing heretofore are wiped out and the assignments of duty and the location of staff officers are left to the discretion of the commandant of the corps and the Secretary of the Navy.

FONSECA TOURING EUROPE.

Visits to World's Capitals Excite Interest Among Diplomats.

BERLIN, July 22.—Marshal Hermes da Fonseca, President-elect of Brazil, who is touring Europe, arrived here today. Marshal Fonseca was entertained recently at Paris, and his visit to the European capitals, preceding his inauguration as the successor to Nilo Panhania, has excited some interest in diplomatic circles. When seen this afternoon he declared that he was not here upon a political mission.

The marshal had planned to go to the United States before returning home, but his physician counseled against this part of the program on the ground that the new president would require a period of repose prior to assuming his new duties in November.

WICKED HARVEST WEAT.

Farmers Get Labor by Paying Fines of the Prisoners.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., July 22.—A novel method to save the wheat crop of Scott county was resorted to today, when a number of farmers appeared before the county judge and paid the fines of ten prisoners in the jail in order to get help to harvest the crop.

In several instances the fine ran as high as \$30. All the prisoners went willingly.

MOTOR BOAT FOR PRINCE.

Craft of American Make for Russia's Heir Apparent.

NEW YORK, July 22.—The heir apparent to the throne of Russia will have a brand-new American plaything when Capt. Ivan Ravensky of the imperial navy gets home. As a present for him from the officers of the Russian volunteer fleet, Capt. Ravensky ordered yesterday before sailing for home an American motor boat sixteen feet long, nickel plated within and without. He also bought five other motor boats of different designs and the highest obtainable speed for the Russian navy.

Drowned in Surf at Ocean City.

OCEAN CITY, Md., July 22.—Harry Pepperhart of 634 East Woodruff avenue, Toledo, Ohio, was drowned here today while bathing in the ocean. The body was recovered.

MUST CROSS BORDER

Expulsion of Mormon Missionaries From Germany.

POLICE BREAK UP MEETING

Alleged Disregard of Agreement Made Seven Years Ago.

OBJECTIONS TO THE TEACHINGS

Creed Regarded as Subversive of Morality and Order of Deportation Issued.

BERLIN, July 22.—Herr Dailwitz, Prussian minister of the interior, upon recommendation of the political police, has signed orders for the expulsion of twenty-one Mormon missionaries, most of whom are Americans or Englishmen, and they will be conducted to the frontier today.

The missionaries had assembled from various parts of Germany at Mormon headquarters on the East Side to meet Supt. McKay, an American usually residing in Switzerland. They were holding a service, when an agent of the political police, who was seated in the audience, rose and declared the gathering dissolved.

All Placed in Arrest.

At the moment several members of the criminal police appeared and virtually took the congregation in custody. The women were asked to leave the place, and the men were examined as to their nationality.

Those found to be German subjects were released, while the others were requested to accompany the officers to the police presidency. There, after further examination, they were permitted to go to their lodgings to await the issuance of writs for their expulsion.

The status of the Mormons in Germany was taken up between the foreign office and the American embassy in 1903, when the government took the position that the teachings of the missionaries were subversive of morality. It was then arranged with the Mormon superintendent, through the American embassy, that all Mormon missionaries should withdraw from the country within a month, transferring the middle European headquarters from Berlin to Switzerland.

Disregard of Agreement Alleged. Subsequently 140 foreign leaders departed, leaving the German societies, with a total membership of 8,000, in the care of German pastors. The authorities state that in recent years the Mormons have disregarded the understanding of 1903, and from time to time individual missionaries have been apprehended and expelled. In such instances they have not applied to the American embassy for relief nor made a protest against their expulsion.

WEALTHY WOMAN, ANGRY AT INSPECTORS, THREATENS TO THROW DIAMOND NECKLACE INTO SEA.

NEW YORK, July 22.—The intricacies of the new tariff law so greatly worried Mrs. Stephen H. Pell, wife of the banker and daughter of Col. Robert M. Thompson, that she threatened to throw a diamond necklace overboard rather than pay the duty that she said was not due. Customs officials told the story today. Mrs. Pell reached here yesterday, after a world tour, and declared a pearl necklace in which had been set in Paris four large diamonds purchased in this country.

Mrs. Pell said the diamonds were not dutiable, and the customs officials said they were, whereupon Mrs. Pell, throwing the necklace overboard, started for the pier and declaring she would throw them in the water. An inspector succeeded in compromising the matter, and the necklace was sent to the appraiser to determine whether duty should be paid.

CAUSE NOT YET KNOWN.